

FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK,

WITH THE

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

NEW-YORK:

MERCEIN & POST'S PRESS,
183 Water Street.

1837.

REPORT.

IN offering to the Society their Fifth Annual Report, the Board of Managers cannot commence in a manner more appropriate than by the erection of another EBENEZER. Although, during the revolution of the past year, death has been permitted to invade the ranks of other kindred institutions, and marked for its victims some of their most prominent patrons, our numbers remain undiminished, and we are spared to act as the almoners of your charities, for the elevation of the long oppressed and injured offspring of Ham. It may also be regarded as an additional cause of gratulation among ourselves, and of gratitude to the Great Source of every blessing, that in no year since the commencement of the scheme has the march of colonization been so rapid, as during the past. Probably more has been accomplished, *fourfold*, for meliorating the condition of this portion of the human family in our own country, and for pouring the lights of science and of religion over the dark region of their fathers, than in any similar period since this plan of benevolence was first projected. The old colonies have all been enlarged by repeated expeditions of slaves emancipated for emigration, or the *free* seeking an asylum in the homes of their ancestors; and resolutions for the establishment of other colonies have been adopted, and some of the settlements actually commenced. The society of the state of Mississippi has purchased a territory on the river Sinou, an intermediate tract between Bassa Cove and Cape Palmas, and an expedition, as "their first fruits," was expected to sail early in April last, for the occupancy of their new plantation. It also appears from intelligence recently received, that the Colonization Society of Louisiana has authorized the purchase of a territory for the establishment of a colony in the same vicinity, and these institutions have determined on the *annual* expenditure of twenty thousand dollars, for five years, in sustaining their respective establishments. Virginia is also rising with her

characteristic energy to the prosecution of this scheme for the improvement of her own colored population; and at the late anniversary of their society, the following resolution was adopted in the hall of their legislature: "Resolved, that the managers of the society be, and are hereby instructed to take proper measures for obtaining a suitable territory on the coast of Africa, for the establishment of a plantation, to be called *New Virginia*, when necessary funds can be obtained from the patriotic contributions of our fellow-citizens, and the generous aid of the legislature of our commonwealth." And during the discussion of this subject, an honorable member of the house, urged the resolution with the following remarks,—“It is the duty of the south to patronize with a liberal hand the colonization scheme, and I hope that the legislature will, at the present session, set an example worthy the imitation of her sister states, by making a liberal appropriation to this generous scheme; a scheme which breathes *love to God*, and *peace and good will* to man.” The expediency of establishing a distinct colony of their own, has also been agitated by the state society of Kentucky; and then, when we contemplate *Liberia proper*, with its various villages, and *Maryland*, at Cape Palmas, honored with the name of the state by which it was founded, and is now fostered with a generous patronage of twenty thousand dollars a year, and *Edina* and *Bassa Cove*, flourishing under the auspices of the associated societies of New-York and Pennsylvania, how magnificent does the spectacle appear? How cheering to the eye of the philanthropist, and patriot, and Christian? How transporting in the estimation of all who feel a solicitude for the elevation, political or moral, of their fellow man, to behold on the shores of that savage continent, so many republics, raising their majestic forms, reflecting lustre on each other; reflecting also imperishable honor on the philanthropy of our fellow-citizens, and pouring on that barbarous region of our globe, the “light of immortality and life.”

It was mentioned in our report of the last year, that in the month of July preceding, an expedition, consisting of nearly seventy emigrants, was sent out by the Colonization Society of the city of New-York; and again, on the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, a day memorable for the emancipation of our own country from the dominion of a foreign power, another colony consisting of eighty-four emigrants, was fitted out by this society.

Those two expeditions were prepared at an expense of nearly twenty-two thousand dollars, besides provisions, clothing, implements of agriculture, and books, to the amount of several thousand dollars, gratuitously contributed at their embarkation, by the citizens of New-York; and with the books furnished at that time, the foundation has been laid of an extensive library, for the general improvement of the colony, to which accessions have recently been made. The colored people composing that expedition, were obtained principally in Kentucky and Tennessee, by the exertion of our efficient agent, Mr. G. W. McElroy, and were emancipated for the purpose of colonizing, by the following persons, Mr. Marks, Kentucky, one; George Hallen, Esq., eleven; Col. Andrew Mulgrave, ten; Thomas Hopkins, Esq., six; Benjamin Major, Esq., eleven; and eleven by Mr. Alexander Donelson, and six by Peter Fisher, Esq., Tennessee; among these colonists were included the Rev. Mr. Herring, of the Methodist; the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of the Baptist, and Mr. Priest, a student of theology, of the Presbyterian church. A large proportion of them were professors of religion, and within a few days of their departure for Africa, the greater part of them signed the temperance pledge, on the principle of entire abstinence. These two expeditions to which we have referred, were sent for the reinforcement of our colony at Bassa Cove, and from emigrants and agents, and occasional visitors of high reputation, the most gratifying intelligence has been received of their condition. In reaching the soil of their fathers, and inhaling the genial atmosphere of liberty, a new expansion is apparently given to the intellectual energies of the colored man; he appears almost instantaneously to rise in self-respect, to cherish habits of industry and economy, and to advance rapidly in attainments literary and moral.

The expediency of the colonization scheme has long been acknowledged in theory. Among the advocates of this plan for improving the condition of our colored population, we might mention the names of Clay, of Monroe, of Marshall, of Madison, and many others equally distinguished as patriots, and philanthropists, and statesmen; but the limits prescribed to this report will permit us merely to introduce the following remarks of Mr. Jefferson, contained in a letter dated January, 1811. "Having long since made up my mind on the subject of colonization, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider that as the most desirable measure which can be

adopted for draining off this part of our population ; most advantageous both for themselves and for us. Going from a country possessing all the useful arts, they might be the means of transplanting these among the inhabitants of Africa, and thus carry back to the country of their origin the seeds of civilization, which might render their sojournment among us a blessing in the end to that country. Indeed, nothing is more to be wished for than that the United States would undertake to make such an establishment on the coast of Africa." But the practicability and excellence of this scheme remain no longer a problem, a subject merely of speculation ; it has been proved by the test of experience, and its benign results fully equal and even exceed the anticipations of its friends. The governor of Liberia, Dr. Skinner, in his official report to the parent society at Washington, dated January last, gives the following account. "The industry of the colonists is evidently increasing, and their attention has of late been especially turned to agriculture ; there appears to be a general impression resting on their minds, that they must raise their own provisions, and not be dependant either on the natives or foreigners for the necessaries of life. Several of them have, during the last season, raised corn and rice in considerable quantities, and some are beginning to cultivate the cotton-plant and sugar-cane, while others are preparing extensive coffee-plantations. I visited New Georgia a few days before I left the colony, and was pleased to see their increased attention to the cultivation of the soil, and the luxuriant crops of corn, cassada, rice, and potatoes, covering that ground which a few months before was impassible to man. A view of this interesting scene was an ample compensation for all my toils and sufferings. It is believed by those who are best capable of judging, that these citizens, during the last year, have raised more than in any *four* preceding years." Dr. Skinner also states, in another communication, "that the slave-trade had existed in all its horrors, all along the coast now occupied by the Liberian colonies, but where they had been planted, this inhuman traffic had ceased, and with it most of the concomitant evils;" and by a recent communication from the Rev. Mr. Teage, in Monrovia, intelligence is received, that "the slave factory at the mouth of the Gallinas river will probably soon be broken up. Should this object be effected," he adds, "the slave-trade will then have well nigh, if not entirely, ceased from several hundred miles of seacoast,

through the influence of African colonization alone." Dr. Skinner also remarks "that the state of morals and religion would compare most favorably with those of any similar number of inhabitants in this country, whether black or white; that nearly one-fourth of them were orderly professors of religion, occupying fourteen churches of various denominations. I do hope," he adds, "that the society will not abandon its enterprize, which, if persevered in, will soon be followed by the most glorious results." These representations of Dr. Skinner are confirmed, if any confirmation is necessary, by the following testimony of Mr. Buchanan, our agent at Bassa Cove. "I find a state of things here altogether better than I had anticipated, even when trying to imagine the brightest side of the picture. I visited New Georgia, Capetown, and Caldwell, and with all their settlements was much pleased. Imagine to yourself a level plain of three or four hundred acres of land, laid off into square blocks, intersecting each other at right angles, as smooth and clean as the best swept side-walks in Philadelphia, and lined with well planted hedges of cassada and plum; houses surrounded with gardens luxuriant with fruit and vegetables; a school-house full of orderly children, neatly dressed and studiously employed, and then say whether I was guilty of extravagance in exclaiming that if the Colonization Society had done no more than the rescue from slavery and savage habits, these happy people, I should be well pleased." Mr. Buchanan also mentions in a subsequent communication, dated June 28, 1836, "our affairs here are generally in a flourishing condition; the people are industrious, healthy, and prosperous; the village has a beautiful and thrifty appearance, exceeding any thing of the kind, considering its infancy, that I ever saw; the streets are clean and finely shaded with palm-trees; their lots are well cleared, and teeming with luxuriant vegetation; the inhabitants have for weeks been living on the fruits of their industry, raised from a soil which five months since was covered with a dense wilderness. So far our little Jerusalem has been singularly blessed by a merciful Providence, and not a death has occurred since December last; and he afterward mentions that no death had occurred at the end of September, a period of nearly ten months. We have lately succeeded in the establishment of a weekly mail between this village and Monrovia, which I think will tend much to the improvement of the colonies. Suffice it to say, that industry,

order, and contentment, now prevail, where all was formerly indolence, disorder, and bitter discontent. Every man is now in his own house with a lot cleared, and well fenced, and planted. Many have smooth rice plantations besides their village lots, and by the blessing of Providence they will be nearly independent of foreign produce another year. Your location is good, perhaps the very best on the whole western coast; a magnificent country can be added to your territory as occasion may require, which will take in the whole sea-coast; the region down even to Cape Palmas, the distance of nearly two hundred miles, may be ultimately covered by your villages and cities; a climate of great comparative salubrity, and a soil rich in all the productions of the tropics, are among the advantages you may count upon even with increasing certainty. Coffee is indigenous, and may be produced in any quantity, and of a quality superior to the best mocka; rice is cultivated by the natives universally, and from its excellence is called the coast *grain* to that part of Africa. One fact, connected with the culture of this invaluable article, highly illustrative of the capacity of the soil, and the fertilizing influence of the climate, is, that it grows on the high lands as well as on the low; a thing not known in other rice-growing countries. Cotton of a very beautiful staple is indigenous, and possesses the advantages of a periodical growth, bearing crop after crop in quick succession for ten or twelve years. The sugarcane is there in great abundance, and is pronounced by gentlemen familiar with it in the West Indies, as much superior to that produced in those islands." It is also stated by Mr. Buchanan, that "he attended their courts at Monrovia, and was much gratified to observe the perfect order and decorum with which their proceedings were conducted; the dignity and good sense of the judges; the shrewdness and legal acumen of their councils; the patient attention of their jurors, all colored men."

It is sometimes insinuated that these representations respecting the productions of Africa, and the prosperous condition of the colonies, are exaggerated on the part of our agents; that from motives of ostentation or self-interest, they give a coloring to the picture not justified by the original. Let us appeal therefore to the testimony of emigrants themselves. The Rev. B. R. Wilson, a colored man, after the residence of a year in Liberia, returned to the United States, and in his address to the people of color, recom-

mending them to colonize, he gives the following account,—“ My object in visiting Africa, was, to satisfy my own mind respecting the situation of the colony before I should remove there with my family, and I sought every opportunity of acquiring information, and flatter myself that I am in the possession of every fact which is calculated to excite interest, or gratify curiosity. Liberia for eligibility of situation is not often exceeded, and the facilities for obtaining a comfortable living are rarely equalled. Industry and economy are sure to be rewarded with a generous competency, for proof of which I refer you to a Roberts, a Williams, a Barbor, and others, who, a few years ago, possessed very limited means, but are now living in all the affluence and elegance which characterize the wealthy merchant and gentleman in Virginia. The soil is very fertile, and produces as much to the acre as the famous lands on the great valley of the Mississippi ; and the health of the colonists I consider equally good with that of most of the southern states ; their morals are, in my opinion, superior to the same population in this country ; a drunkard is a spectacle rarely to be seen, and to the praise of Liberia be it spoken, I did not hear an oath uttered by a settler. In such detestation is the use of ardent spirits held, that two of the towns have prohibited the sale of it, or rather confine it to the apothecaries’ shops. Religion, with all its institutions, is highly respected, and the Sabbath strictly observed ; and professors, by their pious deportment, are exerting a very salutary influence, not only on the emigrants, but also on the natives, among whom the door has been opened for the spread of Christianity ; day-schools, under the superintendence of competent instructors, are in successful operation ; Sabbath-schools are also well attended, and much good has already resulted from this pious enterprise.

“ Liberia, happy land, thy shore
Entices with a thousand charms,
And calls, his wonted thralldom o’er,
Her ancient exiles to her arms.
Come hither, sons of Afric, come,
And o’er the wide and stormy sea
Behold thy lost, thy lovely home,
That fondly waits for thee.”

BEVERLY R. WILSON.

If other testimony was requisite for producing conviction that the condition of the colored man, physical, mental, and moral, is im-

proved by his removal to the land of his fathers, we might adduce the following testimony of J. T. Nicholson, Captain of the United States ship *Potomac*, in his official report to his government: "Sir, I have the honor of informing you that we arrived at Cape Messurado on the 20th of November last, and make the following report, so far as I can ascertain from my own observation, and the authorities of Monrovia. The population of this village is about one thousand, and their exports amount to seventy-five or eighty thousand dollars a year, in camwood, ivory, and palm oil; cotton, coffee, and the richest sugar-cane are indigenous to the soil, and with encouragement and industry may be produced in any quantities; the salubrity of the climate is found to increase as the forests are cleared away; fish in abundance are found in their streams; and it is generally admitted that a very comfortable living may be procured by any man of moderately industrious habits; the schools appear to be well attended by the adults and children, and the happy effects will necessarily be felt in their moral influence over the natives. We arrived at Bassa Cove on the 29th, and I have great pleasure in saying that those who visited the shore were greatly surprised at the progress which had been made in clearing away the land, laying out streets, draining the low lands, and building houses, both for actual settlers, and for those who were expected. Eleven months have not elapsed since Bassa Cove was a dreary wilderness, and it now exhibits the appearance of a thriving village, and of an industrious people, obedient to the laws and understanding their interest in maintaining them; and Mr. Buchanan, the commissioner deserves more praise than I can confer upon him, for their establishment. We proceeded to Cape Palmas, the distance of two hundred and twenty miles from Monrovia, where we anchored on the 15th December, and found *Harper*, the name of the town, advantageously situated on the height of the Cape, enjoying daily a fine sea-breeze, to which, and the cleared land in the vicinity, I would attribute the health of the inhabitants. They appear to avoid all trade with the natives, and direct their whole energies to agriculture. The only missionary establishment I had the opportunity of visiting, was that of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, who has about a hundred of the native children of different towns under his charge, and a few adults. I was pleased to notice the correctness with which many of them could read from English books, and

as some of them are the sons of kings, and may be kings themselves in time, it is impossible to foresee the happy results in the civilization of Africa, which may be produced by this school. It is to be regretted that this gentleman has not other missionaries to assist him in his useful labors. I would conclude by saying, that the colonies have now taken root in the soil of Africa, and though they may be depressed at times by adversity, yet, by the gradual resources, and the judicious assistance of their friends, they must finally flourish to be an asylum for the colored man, and an honor to their founder. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. NICHOLSON, *Captain.*

“HON. MAHLON DICKERSON, *Sec'y of the Navy.*”

Our grateful and generous emigrants, having heard that reports derogatory to the honor, and hostile to the interests of the colonies, were circulated in this country, representing them as discontented in their new homes, and desirous to return to the United States, called a public meeting in Monrovia on the twenty-ninth of September last, to ascertain the general feeling of the inhabitants; upon which occasion, fifteen resolutions were adopted unanimously, and with a degree of enthusiasm rarely equalled, from which we select the following. “On motion of Mr. Teage, editor of the *Liberia Herald*, Resolved, that this meeting regard the colonizing institution as one of the highest, holiest, and most benevolent enterprises of the present day; that, as a plan for the amelioration of the condition of the colored race, it takes the precedence of all that have been presented to the attention of the modern world; that it is entitled to the highest veneration, and unbounded confidence, of every man of color; that what it has already accomplished demands our devout thanks and gratitude to those noble and disinterested philanthropists who compose it, as being under God, the greatest earthly benefactors of a despised and oppressed portion of the human family.”

“On motion of Samuel Benedict, who emigrated with our expedition in July, '35, Resolved, that we return our grateful acknowledgments to Gerrit Smith, A. Tappan, Esq., and other early and devoted friends of colonization; names for which we shall ever cherish the highest esteem; we hear with regret that, from misrepresentation, or want of correct information, they have abandon-

ed the noble scheme, and that we hope the day is not far distant in which they will again reunite their energies to advance the high and benevolent object."

"Whereas it has been widely and maliciously circulated, in the United States of America, that the inhabitants of this colony are unhappy in their situation, and anxious to return, on motion of Rev. B. R. Wilson, Resolved, that the report is false and malicious, and originated only in a design to injure the colony, by calling off the support and sympathy of its friends; that so far from a desire to return, we would regard such an event as the greatest calamity that could befall us."

"On motion of Rev. Amos Herring, who went as an emigrant with our expedition, July 4th, 1836, Resolved, that this meeting entertains the deepest gratitude for the members of the Colonization Society; for the organization and continuation of an enterprise so noble and praiseworthy, as that of restoring to the blessings of liberty, hundreds and thousands of the sore oppressed and long neglected sons of Africa; that we believe it the only institution which can, under existing circumstances, succeed in elevating the colored population, and that advancement in agriculture, mechanism, and science, will enable us speedily to aspire to a rank with other nations of the earth."

"On motion of Mr. H. B. Matthews, success to the wheels of colonization; may they roll over every opposer, and roll on until all the oppressed sons of Africa shall be rolled home."

In order to afford a full opportunity for the inhabitants to express their dissatisfaction, if any existed, the meeting was adjourned, and continued a second day, but the voice of discontent was not heard, and we are informed by a gentleman of high character, who attended on these occasions, that a popular meeting was perhaps never organized with more form, or conducted with greater dignity and decorum in any country. We regret that the limited extent of our report forbids us to publish the appropriate and eloquent addresses with which these various resolutions were accompanied; we will merely insert the following remarks of Mr. G. Baxter. "I beg the liberty, on this occasion, to express my deep gratitude to the Colonization Society for the great deliverance effected by them for myself and family. I thank God that he ever put it into their hearts to seek out this soil, on which I have been so honored to set

my feet. I and my family were born in Charleston, South Carolina, under the appellation of *free* people, but freedom we never knew, until, by the benevolence of the Colonization Society, we were conveyed to the shores of Africa. My language is too poor to express the gratitude I entertain for that society; I therefore pray that God will strengthen their hands, make daily accessions to their numbers, and advance to complete success the honorable cause in which they are engaged."

It is acknowledged, indeed, that unfavorable reports have been propagated by some, after emigrating to Africa, but reports equally unfavorable were circulated by a portion of the spies sent over by Moses and Aaron, to explore the inheritance promised to their fathers, and had the hosts of Israel regarded these rumors, and returned to their servitude in Egypt, they and their offspring must have remained "hewers of wood, and drawers of water," the objects of derision and scorn to their Egyptian oppressors, instead of enjoying a land where "they eat bread to the full;" where "they drank honey out of the rock;" where they sat for ages "under their own vine," enjoying the worship of the living God amidst their idolatrous neighbors; where the sacrifices, types of the great atoning sacrifice, were offered up, and the Schekina, the pledge of the divine presence, and symbol of the Divine glory, often appeared in the midst of them.

One object of our society is, through our colonies, to extend the blessings of civilization and Christianity to the tribes of Africa, and we are encouraged in this enterprize, from the fact that our female philanthropists, of different denominations, and in almost every section of the union, are combining their influence for the advancement of education among the youth, and through their instrumentality several hundred children are now receiving instruction in the rudiments of common learning through the week, and on the Sabbath the doctrines of religion are taught them in Sunday schools and Bible classes. Mr. W. Davis, who was sent out in July, '35, by the ladies of this city, mentions, in a letter written shortly after his arrival in Africa, that "within four days after the school was opened, he had one hundred and four children, many of whom could read, and write, and cypher, and are capable of assisting him in the tuition of the younger classes;" and a gentleman at Cape Palmas, employed also in the capacity of a teacher, writes to his cor-

respondent, "I have commenced the delightful work of pouring light and knowledge into minds long shrouded by ignorance and vice, and many of the natives discover a strong desire to learn. You would not be a little surprised at their improvement, and we hope that they will soon be capable of assisting us in enlightening the dark minds of their companions."

It is found from experience, that, in our attempts to civilize and Christianize the nations of Africa, we must not depend exclusively on the labors of white men. Owing to the intemperate heat of a tropical climate, and other causes, the health, in several instances, of those who have gone forth as our agents and missionaries, has failed, and some of them have fallen premature victims to the diseases of the country. It appears obvious, therefore, that, for the successful prosecution of our object, we must rely much on the exertions of her own children. The establishment of a college or literary institution of high character, for the education of native Africans, who may afterward become teachers or preachers, is therefore deemed indispensably necessary, and for the support of such seminary a society has recently been formed, and liberal subscriptions obtained.

The colonization scheme, whether we contemplate its benign results on the portion of our own colored population who emigrate, or on the untold millions of Africa, unquestionably claims a prominent position among those benevolent institutions which adorn our country and world. On every feature of this enterprize is inscribed, in characters broad and legible, *glory to God ; on earth peace and good will to men ;* that scheme which involves the emancipation of the enslaved, the elevation of the depressed, the illumination, by intellectual culture, of minds shrouded in ignorance profound and apparently impenetrable, the melioration of the condition of a portion of our kindred, who have been drinking long and deep the cup of sorrow, and also the extension of the means of salvation to a vast continent, whose teeming population is living "without God, and dying without hope," this scheme, perhaps, more than any other which at present occupies the attention, and is bringing into requisition the resources of the religious world, appears worthy of our prayers and patronage. It is therefore truly gratifying to reflect that this enterprize is now sustained with a liberality honorable to our fellow-citizens, and corresponding in some measure with its

magnitude and merit. Within the last two years, in addition to liberal contributions made by individuals and churches, there have been obtained, almost exclusively in our own state, members, male and female, by the subscription of thirty dollars or upwards, one hundred and ninety; clergymen of different denominations, chiefly by the female members of their respective churches, either members for life by the subscription of thirty dollars, or managers by fifty dollars or upward, sixty-six. Ladies and gentlemen, honorary managers, by a hundred, one hundred and fifty, two hundred, two hundred and fifty, or five hundred dollars, seventy-one. Patrons, by the subscription of a thousand dollars or upwards, nine.

Christianity has in every age appeared the generous, powerful, and successful patroness of human liberty. The very genius of our holy religion is the genius of freedom, civil and social. While by its meliorating influence it tends to soften all severity of treatment on the part of the master, and produces moderation in the exaction of labor, it leads him ultimately to emancipate his slave from the consideration that we are all the "offspring of one father," and possessed of rights equal and unalienable. It was Christianity which early improved the condition of the slave in imperial Rome; which induced Constantine the Great to enforce the doctrine of manumission during his reign, and through the genial influence of the Christian religion, a spirit for the abolition of this unnatural institution is now diffused through different countries of Europe. To all therefore who feel interested in the temporal no less than the immortal welfare of man, there is another attitude in which the Colonization Society appears still more interesting and worthy of their patronage, its direct tendency to shed the radiance of celestial truth on the dark regions of Africa, and dispense among its miserable inhabitants the blessings of our sublime religion. It is therefore a most encouraging fact, that to our colonies, on the western coast of that continent, and the natives around them, almost every denomination of Christians in our country are now directing their attention as a "field white for the harvest," and are sending forth their reapers to gather it in. There are already in these stations about thirty licensed preachers, and the Rev. Mr. Seys, an indefatigable pioneer, gives the following account of the success of his labors—"We have glorious times here; times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord; he is in very deed in the midst of us,

making bare his arm for the conversion of sinners ; and there is scarcely a settlement in the colonies where the work of his grace does not appear."

If our society is occasionally called to the melancholy duty of recording what appears, in our estimation, the untimely removal by death of some who had gone forth for the cultivation of this section of the vineyard, we are not alone in lamenting these privations. Where are now the Careys, and Wards, and others who first waved the banner of the cross, under the patronage of the Baptist Society, at Serampore ; and the Halls, and Newels, and their associates, who have successively gone forth as pioneers of the American Board to Ceylon, and the surrounding settlements on the eastern continent ? And if our Mills and Ashmuns, and Careys, and Coxes, and others, who dared to invade the dominions of the foul usurper in Africa, have fallen in the conflict, and are numbered with the honorable dead, does it become us either to murmur or despair ? To hang our harps upon the willow, or retreat ingloriously from the encounter ? Neither to our emigrants, or agents, or missionaries, who volunteered in this holy warfare, did we promise immortality. They knew, and we knew, that the decree, "to dust thou shalt return," is indiscriminate, and unalterable, and must be executed in that continent, and in our own. Besides, "the blood of the martyrs, in the first ages of Christianity, proved the seed of the church," and may not the same results be expected in the present undertaking, and that from the ashes of these illustrious martyrs, as from the fabled phenix, will arise other "servants of the most high God, to make known" to the benighted millions of that continent the way of salvation.

It is a prominent object, professed by this society, to improve the condition of the colored race ; and who, after reading the foregoing narratives, facts confirmed by the testimony of white men and black men ; of emigrants and agents ; of permanent settlers and occasional visitors ; can hesitate for a moment to acknowledge, that so far, amidst feeble exertions and appalling opposition, our pledge has been redeemed ? Who, upon looking at the attitude of the negro in America, degraded, depressed, sinking under a seeming consciousness of his own inferiority, denied even in the *free* states the exercise of some of his natural rights, and then contemplating him as he appears on the shores of his father land, erect,

unfettered by any shackle, inhaling the atmosphere of liberty, un-
 awed by the frown of an imperious master, moving around in all
 the majesty of a freeman, the sovereign of the soil on which he
 treads, the exclusive proprietor of whatever he earns "by the sweat
 of his brow," enacting his own laws, and afterwards with a manly
 independence executing these laws, offering his devotions to his
 God both in private and public according to the dictates of his own
 conscience, who, we may confidently ask, in drawing this contrast,
 will dare to assert that our pretensions, under the divine benedic-
 tion, have not at least been partially realized; that by the labors
 of the Colonization Society the miseries of the colored man have
 not been alleviated, his happiness enhanced, and his character ele-
 vated, in a civil, and intellectual, and moral respect?

The board cannot conclude this report without acknowledging
 their obligations to the Christian community for the liberal patron-
 age which they continue to afford them in the prosecution of their
 enterprize; and they feel constrained, especially, to express their
 obligations to the female members of our churches for the honora-
 ble zeal which they have evinced in the advancement of their
 cause, by constituting, in so many instances, their pastors either
 members or managers of the society. Above all, the board would
 embrace the present opportunity of offering their tribute of grati-
 tude to the great Author of every blessing, for any expression of his
 favor which they have enjoyed in their efforts to mitigate the mise-
 ries of this portion of his long insulted and injured offspring.
 Although cloud has arisen in succession to cloud, darkening their
 prospects on the shores of Africa, yet the sun of prosperity is now
 bursting forth, and the morning of a brighter day has dawned on
 that region which, for generations unknown, has been covered with
 the shades of moral night. Upon a deliberate and impartial survey
 of the inhabited globe, they cannot fasten the eye upon a spot of
 Pagan ground where the prospect is more favorable for extending
 the kingdom of Messiah, or meliorating the condition of a large
 number of the human family than on the western margin of Africa.
 The contiguity of that continent to our own; the facility with which
 books, and printing-presses, and missionaries, can be conveyed;
 the frequency of intercourse between that region and this, by its
 rising importance in a commercial respect, and the avidity with
 which instruction is received, both by the colonists and the natives,

from the lips of our teachers ; these, and other considerations, render it a field worthy of our attention, and susceptible of cultivation to almost any imaginable extent ; and cheerfully will this board continue to act as almoners of the public charities for the execution of an enterprize so auspiciously commenced ; they feel equally constrained, from motives of humanity and religion, to contribute their influence, for giving to the offspring of Ham, the cup of joy for that cup of sorrow which they have long been drinking at the ruffian hand of the white man.

It is often urged as an objection against our scheme, that the process of colonizing is slow ; that the number who emigrate from year to year is inconsiderable when compared with the annual increase of the colored population among ourselves ; but the same objection may be urged against all the missionary operations of our age. Forty years have now elapsed since the attention of the churches, both in this country and Europe, was directed to the diffusion of the gospel among the heathen nations, and yet how little has been effected in comparison of what remains to be accomplished before "*the earth is full of the knowledge of Jehovah ?*" We have scarcely passed the margin of the moral wilderness. Probably ten, or twenty, or perhaps fifty human beings have been born during that period where one has been initiated into the Christian church through the instrumentality of the laborers whom we have sent forth, but shall we therefore suspend our exertions, and virtually say to our Master, that his command to evangelize the nations is impracticable, and his followers may despair of ever obtaining for him "*the heathen as his inheritance ?*" Because the apostles could not instantly go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature, in obedience to the mandate of their Lord, did they therefore seal up their commission, and fold their arms in despondency, and cease from any further effort ? Philip, the evangelist, encountered the toil and expense of a journey to *the desert of Gaza*, that he might "*preach Jesus*" to a solitary nobleman from Ethiopia ? Our Master himself *must needs pass through Samaria* that he might impart to a single female the knowledge of eternal life. Who, in lifting up his eyes, and seeing the Pagan world a moral wilderness, would not rather behold here and there a spot covered with verdure, and a tree beginning to put forth its leaves, than that the whole should remain a barren, dreary desert, without leaf, or

blossom, or fruit? Is "there joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth," and shall no grateful emotion be felt by us when we contemplate several thousand rational, immortal beings, our kindred by nature, redeemed from an inglorious bondage; rising intellectually and politically to a respectable rank in the family of nations; placed in the full enjoyment of all the means of salvation, and many of them the hopeful heirs of eternal life?

Encouraged therefore at the recollection of many obstacles already surmounted, and animated by those prospects which brighten before us, let us resolve to redouble our efforts in this and every other holy enterprize; let us persevere in our labors of love, until, through the instrumentality of this and other kindred institutions, the African who has been scorched by his vertical sun, is found reposing beneath "the shade of the tree of life," and the Icelandic and Greenlander, shivering amid his eternal snows, has felt the warming *beams of the Sun of Righteousness*, and the minion of the eastern despot, throwing off his chains, is seen to "walk in the liberty of the gospel," and the savage who now roams in his native forest is reduced to habits of order, civil, and social, and religious, "and all the ends of the earth have seen the salvation of our God."

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

THE Colonization Society of the City of New-York held its Fifth Anniversary in the Brick Church, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, on the evening of Wednesday, May 10, 1837. The chair was taken at half past 7 o'clock, by William A. Duer, L. L. D., the President, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hillyer, of Orange, New-Jersey. A letter was read, addressed to Dr. Proudfit, the Corresponding Secretary, from the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of St. Thomas's Church, New-York, apologizing for his absence from the meeting, and expressing his ardent solicitude for the prosperity of the cause. An abstract of the fifth annual report was then presented and read by the Corresponding Secretary, after which the following resolution was offered by the Rev. Dr. Carrol, President of Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, when he delivered the following address, as reported by the Christian Intelligencer.

"Resolved, That the Report of the Managers, now read, be adopted, and published under the direction of the Ex-committee."

"I offer this not, said Dr. C., as a mere matter of form and ceremony, but because of the intrinsic worth of the report. It contains facts and reasons which need only to be spread out before the world to produce conviction. The statements are of such character as to counteract erroneous impressions. He would stand up before this large audience as a representative of Virginia, and of the whole South. This section of the union, he rejoiced to know, was in favor of the Colonization Society. The people of the South want facts to establish them. They are willing to hear, and give them all that weight and consideration which their important bearings may demand. To say, or even suppose the contrary, were a

libel on the good sense and judgment of the noblest minds. He believed that the South generally sympathizes with those engaged in the colonizing scheme. The trials of our infant colony are often referred to as a reason why we should desist, but he ventured to say, that no colony was ever planted under more favorable auspices. The band of patriots who founded the colony on James river met with far greater difficulties than our emigrants at Liberia. Some trials are necessary in such a work. There would be no glory without them. We must expect them, and the only wonder is, that more had not been experienced.

“Dr. C. said, that he had heard yesterday, at the meeting of the Anti-slavery Society, that it was impossible to liberate all the slaves of this country by gradual emancipation. He would admit the statement for a moment, and ask the opposers of the society to apply the same reasoning to other causes. Take the Foreign Missionary Society. Would it be wise, would it be duty, for us to refuse to send the gospel to only a portion of the human race, because we cannot send it to all the world at once? The cases are parallel. If, because we are unable to effect the immediate emancipation of *all* the slaves in this country, we must not liberate or colonize *a single one*, then must we pause in the blessed work of missions because we cannot at once preach Christ and him crucified, ‘to every creature.’

“Dr. C. gave it as his deliberate opinion, that gradual emancipation was practicable and possible. It was not riveting the chains of slavery more, as has been again and again asserted, and he felt that it would be chiefly owing in the Providence of God, to the Colonization Society, that ‘Ethiopia should stretch forth her hands unto Him.’ ”

“The Rev. Dr. Fiske, President of the Wesleyan University, Conn., seconded the resolution. He rose, he remarked, without a text, and with no definite object in view. He had spoken so often on the subject that it seemed exhausted. While seated on the platform he had asked himself what was now wanting in the cause of colonization? Do opposers need to be convinced? Our reports are calculated to convince them, but they will not hear and consider facts. It was their policy to resist arguments, and run away from the light, and all hopes of bringing them to the truth had been despaired of. Do the friends of the cause need to be quickened and aroused? Let

them consider our unbounded success.—What has been accomplished has exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and yet our opposers sneeringly ask us, how long it will be before we shall be able to transport all the slaves? We have colonized *four thousand in eighteen years*—but this in their estimation is nothing at all, and they call on us to give up our Utopian project. Admirable logic! In return, we might ask them how long it will take to spread the Gospel of Christ over the whole earth, seeing it does not now spread rapidly enough to keep pace with the number of births in the world? Are we called to give up the gospel? It does not go fast enough! According to their views the apostles were all missionaries, and we are all wild in seeking, like them, to evangelize this benighted empire of sin. If *we* do not do the business fast enough for our zealous neighbors, let *them take it in hand!* Will they go faster? They have made a fair trial, and what is the result? They have spent thousands of dollars, and have toiled hard for six years, and not a single soul is emancipated! How shall we solve the question—Why don't *they* go faster? Every facility has been afforded in money, in agents, in abundant means for carrying on operations—and yet they are just where they were in the beginning of their enterprize! Ah! the difficulty is we cannot emancipate without the consent of the holders. And how is this to be obtained? Surely not by denunciations—not by heaping anathemas on their heads. No: we must bring truth to bear on them and consent will readily follow. There are large minds at the South. Some are half inclined to believe slave-holders to be cannibals; but they are noble, generous souls, are capable of being aroused, and can be conquered by love and kindness, while other treatment will only harden and exasperate.

“Dr. F. said, that as a friend of the colored man, he was bound to be a friend of colonization, as it is by the moral influence of the Colonization Society alone that every thing to be wished for in their case was to be accomplished. There is one thing that always delighted him—those who are benefited by the efforts of this Society always express gratitude. They can appreciate the benefits bestowed on them, and can rightly value the influence our Society is destined to exert. He thought that the colony at Liberia was most effectually pleading our cause. The men settled there by us are teaching us wisdom, or we would not know it, and hence it follows

that men in abundance are waiting to be sent at the expense of the Society. The cheering intelligence from the colony is bringing forward many unfortunate sons of Africa, who are pleading to be sent back to the land of their fathers.

“In view of these things how can our opponents persist in their opposition to the Colonization Society? How can they pass resolutions of detrimental tendency to the cause? How can they continue to heap on us unmeasured abuse? Oh we beseech them to scandalize and vilify no more. If they must be engaged in warfare let them form *societies for battering against prejudice*. This is the mighty barrier which opposes all efforts to benefit the black man. It exists to a mournful extent, and if we should attempt to restrain and overcome it we should be unsuccessful. We cant compel this. It is founded on taste. Yet it is a matter for joy that prejudice against negroes is decreasing among the higher classes, and the best way to overcome it entirely, if that can be done, is to settle them as a nation of freemen in their own homes, and engage in honest traffic and commerce with them. This is now the bright anticipation before us. Soon the *United States of Africa* will rise upon that long neglected continent. The hand of God is with us, and success is certain. As Christianity has not made such progress in the world without doing much good, so it is with what we have done in Africa. It has told on the destinies of that unhappy country, and will continue to tell, till the whole continent is redeemed and blessed. Although our colonies are on the coast they must and will extend—Already is their power felt.

“Mr. President, God is with us. As Henry the 4th of France said to the Duke of Sully, “you take care of my business, and I’ll take care of yours.” So he is saying to us, “Take care of the poor oppressed children, and I’ll take care of you. If money is needed, and the credit of America fails, if the fountains of your benevolence at home are dried up, Liberia shall furnish gold, and the injured offspring of Ham shall, in their own land, aid in your efforts to benefit and bless them.” Well may every heart respond in the language of one of the resolutions in the report ‘success to the wheels of colonization; may they roll over every opposer, and roll on until all the oppressed sons of Africa shall be rolled home!’ ”

The following resolution was then offered by the Rev. Dr.

Reynolds, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Norristown, Penn., and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, of North Carolina,

Resolved, That to refute the reports frequently propagated, which represent our emigrants in Africa as discontented with their new homes, and anxious to return to the United States, no other argument is necessary than their own resolutions unanimously adopted in Monrovia on the 29th and 30th of September last.

“Dr. R. said that he looked upon the colonization scheme not merely as an object of Christian benevolence. We are debtors to Africa. We owe her much. To her we are indebted for Christianity. Let it be remembered that a church founded by St. Mark was on the borders of Africa. In the Abyssinian mountains there was also a very flourishing church. We derived Christianity from Great Britain our mother country. She derived it from Africa, as it is a well authenticated fact that St. Augustine sent an African Bishop to Britain to preach the gospel to our forefathers.

“In remarking, he continued, on this subject, it will not do to argue from abstract principles. As has been well said we must take things as they are, not as they should be. The slave-holders originated the Colonization Society it is true. But who will dare to say that their object was to rivet the chains of slavery? No, they designed to liberate, and their practice has corresponded with their theory. They have shown by their liberality that they have been in earnest. When will the North come up to the Southern liberality? We are making no sacrifices in comparison with theirs. It is no uncommon thing to see many in the South contribute \$20,000 or \$30,000 at one time.

“Dr. R. laid it down as evident that the slaves could not be raised in this country. The prejudices of the community are so strong against them, that all efforts to bring them forward prove abortive. This prejudice has greatly increased by the active exertions of Abolitionists to put it down. And it is as strong in the case of Abolitionists as with Colonizationists. To prove this the speaker gave an amusing instance which occurred at Norristown. An Abolition lecturer, had been lecturing there, and wished to take the cars for

Philadelphia. The agent either by accident or design handed him into a car in which there were two negroes. The Abolitionist positively *refused to ride with them*, and thought himself grossly insulted. When referred to his own principles and asked to carry them out, he became enraged, and persisted in having his rights !

“ Dr. R. gave the opinion of other celebrated men on this point, that slaves although freed cannot be elevated to the dignity of human nature in this land. They must be sent to Africa, and enjoy civilization, liberty, and the light of Christianity. He afterwards referred to the variety of settlements composed of manumitted slaves, and their own evidence of the practicability of colonizing ; also of the happy tendency of our colonies to prevent and bring for ever to an end the slave trade along the coast of Africa.”

“ The Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, in seconding the resolution, said, we had been accused of founding a colony of disorder and discontent. There is no truth in the charge. He himself had sent slaves there, those whom he had dandled on his knees and brought up in his own family. They had repeatedly sent back accounts which he could not doubt. Others at the South had received the same favorable intelligence. A gentleman of the navy had recently given cheering descriptions of our colony. What more could be asked ? But allowing it to be true that we have founded a discontented colony, our enemies have made it so. Gov. Pinney has told us that the opposers of Colonization employ persons to go and prejudice the minds of the natives and the colonist against the settlements. The injurious and unfounded reports of enemies have done all the mischief, and all the blame rests upon them.

“ Mr H. said, he would now give Abolitionists something to do. He charged them in return with having failed in their experiment to abolish slavery ! Let them now redeem their characters. *How long will it take ?* They had had time enough to effect something. Nothing was done. It is a complete failure. The accusation is repeated and reiterated again and again. Will they wipe off the stain ? Will they attempt a justification ? Here is more than enough for them. Let them go right to work and vindicate themselves before the world !

“ At the conclusion of this amusing and effective speech, Mr. H. offered a resolution of his own,

“ ‘*Resolved*, That as the Colony of Liberia is so bad, it shall be so no longer.’

“ He called on all the friends of the cause to put forth new efforts, and by their contribution to-night, to say whether this colony should not be as good as schools, and preaching, and Bibles, and Christianity, under the Divine blessing, could make it. Let the echo be heard throughout the house. No, no, not echo; for that will be half dollars! But in ten and five dollar bills, and then there will be no echo! (Cheers.)”

While they were taking up the collection, Colonel Stone read a very interesting letter from a colored man, a colonist in Liberia, addressed to Anson G. Phelps, Esq., expressing in enthusiastic language his gratitude to him, and his associates in the colonization cause, for all their exertions in behalf of bleeding Africa.

The following resolution would have been offered, but was omitted owing to the late hour of the night.

“ *Resolved*, That as an avenue for the diffusion of the gospel among the tribes of Africa, is now opened through the medium of our colonies planted on the coast of that continent; the colonizing scheme is therefore entitled not merely to the patronage of the philanthropist, but of every pious man.”

Several other distinguished gentlemen would have addressed the meeting, had time permitted; among whom were Hugh Maxwell, Esq., and Rev. Mr. Smith, of Waterford, New-York.

“ Dr. Carroll rose as the assembly was about dispersing, to correct the public mind in relation to a sentiment he had heard the day before at the Anti-slavery meeting. It was there asserted, that ‘There is more Abolitionism at the South than prudence will permit to be openly avowed.’ He utterly disclaimed the idea. It was false. He had no doubt the Secretary of the Society had come fairly by the intelligence, but there was no truth in it, and he wished thus

publicly, in behalf of the South, to say, that, on the contrary, Colonization views and principles were rapidly gaining ground."

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Smith, of Connecticut, and the large audience retired delighted and cheered in the noble cause. It was altogether a most interesting meeting, and has left a happy impression on the religious public.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
COLONIZATION SOCIETY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Amended and Adopted, November, 1835.

ARTICLE I.

This Society shall be called the Colonization Society of the City of New-York, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE II.

The annual subscription of any sum shall constitute an individual a member of this society, and the payment at any one time of thirty dollars a *member* for life, and the payment of one hundred dollars at two different times shall constitute a *manager* for life, and the payment of one thousand dollars in four successive years shall constitute a *PATRON* of the society.

ARTICLE III.

Any minister of the Gospel may become a *manager* for life by the payment of fifty dollars at two different times.

ARTICLE IV.

The patrons and the managers of this society shall be ex-officio members of the board of managers ; shall be entitled to meet with the board, to unite in the discussion of any subjects presented to them, but not to vote.

ARTICLE V.

The officers of this society shall be a president, six vice-presidents, and thirty managers, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, and a treasurer, of which board, when regularly convened, seven shall form a quorum.

ARTICLE VI.

The president, vice-presidents, secretaries, and treasurer, shall be ex-officio members of the board of managers.

ARTICLE VII.

The board of managers shall meet quarterly to transact the business of the society, and the first meeting shall be on the third Monday of January.

ARTICLE VIII.

The treasurer shall keep the accounts of the society, shall take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to the order of the board of managers.

ARTICLE IX.

The corresponding secretary shall conduct the correspondence, both domestic and foreign, under the direction of the board of managers, and the recording secretary shall keep the minutes of the society and of the board, and give notice of all meetings.

ARTICLE X.

The president of such branch societies as may be formed in this city or through the states shall be ex-officio members of the board of managers, and shall take a part in all their proceedings.

ARTICLE XI.

The officers of this society shall hold their places for one year and until successors are duly chosen.

ARTICLE XII.

The society shall hold its annual meeting in the city of New-York, during the month of May, at such time and place as the board of managers may direct, to receive the annual report, and for the election of officers.

ARTICLE XIII.

The board of managers shall have the power of filling all vacancies in their own body ; and if any member is absent from three meetings in succession, without a satisfactory excuse, the board may pronounce his seat vacant.

ARTICLE XIV.

This Constitution shall not be altered except at an annual meeting of the society, and by a vote of the majority of the members present.

OFFICERS, &c.
OF THE
COLONIZATION SOCIETY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. DUER, L. L. D.

VICE PRESIDENTS,
ABRAHAM VAN NEST, HUGH MAXWELL,
GARDNER SPRING, D. D. JAMES MILNOR, D. D.
JOHN W. HINTON, NATHAN BANGS, D. D.

SECRETARIES.
REV. ALEXANDER PROUDFIT, D. D.
Corresponding Secretary.
IRA B. UNDERHILL,
Recording Secretary.

TREASURER,
MOSES ALLEN.

MANAGERS,

ANSON G. PHELPS,	FRANCIS HALL,
ISRAEL CORSE,	GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY,
JAMES DONALDSON,	JOHN R. DAVISON,
REV. JOHN P. DURBIN,	HENRY S. RICHARDS,
HUBERT VAN WAGENEN,	JAMES M. GOOLD,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D.	DANIEL LORD, Jr.
DAVID M. REESE, M. D.	JOSIAH L. HALE,
SAMUEL A. FOOT,	THOMAS DE WITT, D. D.
SAMUEL ACKERLY, M. D.	WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL,
REV. WILLIAM JACKSON,	JOHN WOODBRIDGE, D. D.
WILLIAM L. STONE,	AARON CLARK,
REV. CYRUS MASON,	THOMAS G. FLETCHER,
JAMES MONROE,	THOMAS C. DOREMUS,
SILAS BROWN,	HENRY V. GARRITTSON,
ANSON BLAKE,	JOHN W. MULLIGAN.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ANSON G. PHELPS,	MOSES ALLEN,
GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY,	THOMAS DE WITT, D. D.
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	JAMES M. GOOLD.
DAVID M. REESE, M. D.	

AGENT,
REV. ALEXANDER PROUDFIT, D. D.

PATRONS

BY THE

SUBSCRIPTION OF A THOUSAND DOLLARS,

OR MORE.

ALLEN, MOSES,	New-York.
BOORMAN, JAMES,	do.
BUTLER, CHARLES,	do.
CROSBY, WILLIAM B.	do.
CAMP, HERMAN,	Trumansburgh, N. Y.
DOUGLASS, GEORGE,	Douglass Farms, L. I.
JONES, ABNER,	New-York.
M'INTYRE, ARCHIBALD,	Albany.
M'INTYRE, ARCHIBALD, Jr.,	Johnstown, N. Y.
PHELPS, ANSON G.	New-York.
A FRIEND TO COLONIZATION,	do.

MANAGERS FOR LIFE,

BY THE

SUBSCRIPTION OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, OR OVER.

Bemis, James D.	Canandaigua, N. Y.	\$100
Beekman, James W.	New-York,	100
Baker, Alexis,	New-York,	100
Boyd, Samuel,	Brooklyn, N. Y.	100
Brewster, Joseph,	New-York,	500
Brewster, Lemuel,	do.	500
Brown, Silas,	do.	100
Cook, Thomas B.	Catskill,	100
Chester, W. W.	New-York,	200
Chester, Thomas L.	do.	100
Codwise, C.	do.	100
Davison, John R.	do.	100
Donaldson, Robert,	do.	100
Donaldson, James,	do.	100
Downer, Samuel	do.	250
Delavan, Henry,	Balston, N. Y.	250
Doremus, Thomas C.	New-York,	100
Douglass, George,	do.	100
Dunlop, Robert,	Albany, N. Y.	100
Dodge, William E.	New-York,	100
Frelinghuysen, Theo.	Newark, N. J.	100
Foster, Henry A.	Rome, N. Y.	100
Foote, Samuel A.	New-York,	150

Fulton, Joseph,	Seneca, N. Y.	\$100
Griswold, George,	New-York,	100
Goodhue & Perrit,	do.	100
Goold, James,	do.	100
Garritson, Henry V.	do.	100
Hallock, Gerard,	do.	100
Henderson, David,	Jersey-City,	100
Hale, David,	New-York,	100
Hedges, Timothy,	do.	100
Halsted, W. M.	do.	100
Haight, D. L.	do.	100
Haines, R. T.	do.	100
Hurd, John R.	do.	100
Holden, Horace,	do.	100
Havens, John P.	do.	100
Hopkins, Samuel M.	Geneva, N. Y.	100
James, Henry,	Albany, do.	100
Johnston, John,	New-York,	250
James, Dr. Henry,	Waterford,	100
Jennings, Chester,	New-York,	100
Lord, Elcazer,	do.	100
Merrill, Eli,	do.	100
Miller, Rutger B.	Utica,	100
M'Coun, John T.	Troy,	100
Nott, Benjamin,	New-York,	100
Nevins, Russell H.	do.	100
Otis, Joseph,	do.	100
Olyphant, Robert Morrison,	do.	100
Remsen, Peter,	do.	500
Reed, William,	Marblehead, Mass.	100
Richards, Henry T.	New-York,	100
Reed, Collin,	do.	100
Rosevelt, James,	do.	100
Shipman, George G.	do.	100
Sheldon, Henry,	do.	150

Talbot, C. N.	New-York,	\$250
Taylor, Jeremiah,	Brooklyn,	100
Taylor, Knowles,	New-York,	100
Thorburn, George C.	do.	100
Yates, Henry,	do.	100
Young, Henry,	Brooklyn,	200
Vail, Henry,	Troy,	100
Van Rensselaer, Cortland,	Albany,	200
Van Rensselaer, W. P.	do.	100
Wainwright, Ely,	New-York,	300
Williams, John,	Salem,	100

CLERGYMEN

CONSTITUTED EITHER MEMBERS OR MANAGERS FOR LIFE, PRINCIPALLY
BY THE LADIES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE CHURCHES.

Abeel, Rev. Gustavus,	Geneva,	\$50
Abeel, Rev. David,	Missionary to China,	50
Adams, Rev. William,	New-York,	50
Adams, Rev. John W.	Syracuse,	30
Campbell, Rev. Dr.	Albany,	50
Crane, Rev. E. W.	Jamaica, L. I.	30
Currie, Rev. R. O.	Long-Island,	30
Christie, Rev. Mr.	Warwick, Orange Co.	30
Cummings, Rev. Dr.	Florida, do.	30

Cone, Rev. Spencer H.	New-York,	\$50
Clark, Rev. W. A., D. D.	do.	50
Cook, Rev. Mr.	do.	50
Basset, Rev. Platt,	West Greenwich,	30
Boardman, Rev. Charles A.	Westport, Conn.	50
Bronk, Rev. Mr.	Watervliet,	50
Brodhead, Rev. Dr.	New-York,	50
Burgess, Rev. George,	Hartford, Conn.	30
Brownlee, Rev. Dr.	New-York,	50
Benjamin, Rev. N.	Missionary to Greece,	50
Breckenridge, Rev. Dr.	Princeton,	50
Dubois, Rev. George,	New-York,	50
Dwight, Rev. M. W.	Brooklyn,	50
De Witt, Rev. Dr.	New-York,	50
Eddy, Rev. A. D.	Newark,	57 25
Eastburn, Rev. Dr. M.	New-York,	50
Ferris, Rev. Dr.	do.	50
Forsyth, Rev. John,	Newburgh,	50
Ford, Rev. M.	Newark Valley,	32
Green, Rev. Jacob,	Bedford, N. Y.	30
Hay, Rev. Mr.	Geneva,	30
Harmon, Rev. N.	Lakeville, Livingston Co.	30
Hawks, Rev. Dr.	New-York,	50
Johnson, Rev. Wm.	Jamaica, L. I.	50
Jackson, Rev. Wm.	New-York,	50
Johns, Rev. Evans,	Canandaigua,	50
Johnson, Rev. Evans M.	Brooklyn, L. I.	100
Knox, Rev. Dr.	New-York,	50
Kipp, Rev. W. I.	Morristown, N. J.	50
Kirk, Rev. E. N.	Albany,	50
Krebbs, Rev. J. M.	New-York,	85 55
Milnor, Rev. Dr.	do.	50
Marselus, Rev. Nicholas I.	do.	60
May, Rev. Edward H.	Schuylerville,	50

Mandeville, Rev. Henry,	Utica,	\$30
Mason, Rev. Erskine,	New-York,	50
M'Auley, Rev. Dr.	do.	50
M'Clay, Rev. Archibald,	do.	50
M'Elroy, Rev. Dr.	do.	50
M'Carrol, Rev. Dr.	Newburgh,	50
M'Jimpsey, Rev. Dr.	Montgomery, Orange Co.	50
M'Ewen, Rev. Mr.	New-London, Conn.	30
M'Laren, Rev. M. N.	Hamptonburgh, O. C.	30
M'Masters, Rev. E. D.	Balston,	51
Nelson, Rev. John,	Leicester, Mass.	50
Peters, Rev. Dr. A.	New-York,	50
Proudfit, Rev. John,	do.	50
Phillips, Rev. Dr.	do.	30
Potter, Rev. Horatio,	Albany,	50
Rowland, Rev. Henry A.	New-York,	50
Seeney, Rev. Robert,	do.	30
Smith, Rev. Edward D.	do.	50
Sommers, Rev. Charles G.	do.	50
Searl, Rev. Jeremiah,	Coxackie,	51
Spencer, Rev. Ichabod, S.	Brooklyn,	50
Spring, Rev. Dr. G.	New-York,	50
Schroeder, Rev. Dr.	do.	50
Schoonmaker, Rev. Dr. J.	Jamaica, L. I.	30
Schermerhorn, Rev. John F.	Utica,	50
Stark, Rev. Andrew,	New-York,	50
Seymour, Rev. Mr.	Bloomfield, N. J.	50
Strong, Rev. Thomas M.	Flatbush,	50
Turner, Rev. Dr. S. H.	New-York,	50
Tucker, Rev. Dr. M.	Troy,	50
Vermilye, Rev. Thos. E.	Albany,	50
Van Vechten, Rev. Dr. J.	Schenectady,	50
Van Vleck, Rev. Mr.	New-York,	30
Van Dyck, Rev. Cornelius I.	Marbletown,	30
Webster, Rev. Charles,	Long-Island,	30

Whitehouse, Rev. Dr. H. J.	Rochester,	50
Woodbridge, Rev. Dr.	New-York,	50
Warriner, Rev. P. W.	White-Pigeon, Michigan,	30
Whiton, Rev. John,	Salem,	100
Wyckoff, Rev. Isaac N.	Catskill,	50
Yates, Rev. J. A.	Schenectady,	50
Yale, Rev. Elisha,	Kingsboro',	30

LADIES

CONSTITUTED MEMBERS BY THE SUBSCRIPTION OF THIRTY
DOLLARS, OR MORE.

Varick, Mrs. Maria,	New-York,	\$100
Bennett, Miss Elizabeth,	New-Brunswick,	50
Bethune, Mrs. Joanna,	New-York,	30
Brasher, Miss Mary,	do.	30
Chapin, Mrs. Elizabeth,	Canandaigua,	30
Chapin, Miss Eliza,	do.	30
Conger, Mrs. Mary, R. C.	New-York,	30
Doremus, Mrs. Eliza,	do.	30
Dodge, Mrs. Melissa P.	do.	30
Evertson, Mrs. Eliza,	do.	30
Fullerton, Mrs. A. D.	do.	30
Hedges, Miss Catharine A.	do.	30
Hicks, Miss A. T.	do.	30
Hyer, Mrs. Isaac,	do.	30
James, Mrs. G.	Albany,	30
Kissam, Miss M. A.	New-York,	30
Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Nancy,	Salina,	30
Littlefield, Mrs. N.	New-York,	30
Lefferts, Mrs. Helena,	do.	30
Masters, Mrs. Ann,	do.	30
Maynard, Mrs. Rachel,	do.	30
Miller, Mrs. Morris,	Utica,	30
Murray, Miss Mary,	New-York,	30
Olyphant, Mrs.	do.	30
Phelps, Mrs. Olevia,	do.	30

Post, Miss Mary,	New-York,	\$30
Payn, Mrs. Sarah,	do.	30
Post, Miss Winnefred,	do.	30
Platt, Miss Mary, to constitute her sister, Mrs. A. Sherwood,		30
Ricord, Mrs. Elizabeth,	Geneva,	30
Warner, Mrs. George,	New-York,	30
Willard, Mrs. Emma,	Troy,	30
Yates, Mrs. J. B.	Chittenango,	30

GENTLEMEN

CONSTITUTED MEMBERS FOR LIFE, BY THE SUBSCRIPTION OF
THIRTY DOLLARS, OR MORE.

Antis, William,	Canandaigua,	\$30
Alexander, William H.	Syracuse,	30
Aspinwall, James,	New-York,	30
Bloomfield, N. W.	Rome,	30
Beals, Thomas,	Canandaigua,	30
Baldwin, Henry,	Syracuse,	30
Brewster, S. C.	do.	30
Birdsale, Samuel,	Waterloo,	30
Black, Samuel,	do.	30
Beach, J. H.	Auburn,	30
Barrows, Rev. E. S.	Cazenovia,	30
Butler, B. F.	Washington City,	50
Bogert, James,	New-York,	30

Boyd, Dr. T.	New-York,	\$30
Bruen, W.	do.	30
Baldwin, Micah,	do.	30
Bliss, Ira,	do.	30
Bliss, Dr. J. C.	do.	30
Bogert, Peter,	do.	51 83
Brown, James,	Albany,	30
Beers, Cyrenius,	New-York,	30
Beers, Rev. Mr. L.	Danby,	30
Buel, David,	Troy,	30
Crafts, Alfred,	Cherry-Valley,	30
Childs, Timothy,	Rochester,	30
Cook, Charles A.	Geneva,	30
Clark, W. N.	do.	30
Carpenter, Isaac,	Ithaca,	30
Campbell, William,	Albany,	30
Corning, Rev. R. S.	Salina,	30
Corning, Gurdon,	Troy,	30
Couch, Mr.	New-York,	30
Chalmers, Alexander,	do	30
Cramer, John,	Waterford,	30
Campbell, William P.	New-York,	30
Cummings, Rev. Dr.	Florida, Orange Co.	30
Corse, Israel,	New-York,	30
Chester, S. N.	do.	30
Duncan, Sebastian,	Belville,	30
Dwight, Rev. Henry,	Geneva,	30
Dwight, Francis,	do.	30
Dana, Daniel,	Syracuse,	30
Davis, H. J. T.	do.	30
Davis, Henry,	do.	30
Eli, Harvey,	Rochester,	30
Fitch, Dr. Asa,	Salem,	30
Faulkner, Alexander,	Brooklyn,	30
Gallagher, John B.	Geneva,	30

Garrow, John,	Auburn,	\$30
Goold, Charles,	New-York,	30
Graham, David,	do.	30
Germain, Mr.	Albany,	30
Gosman, J. B.	Danby,	30
Hill, C. J.	Rochester,	30
Hendrix, Charles,	do.	30
Hubbel, Levi,	Ithaca,	30
Hardy, Charles E.	do.	30
Huntington, George,	Rome,	30
Howell, N. W.	Canandaigua,	30
Hubbel, Walter,	do.	30
How, Henry,	do.	30
Hunt, R. P.	Waterloo,	30
Hills, Eleazer,	Auburn,	30
House, John,	Waterford,	30
Hedges, Samuel B.	Jackson,	30
Hills, Horace,	Auburn,	30
Hess, R. L.	Syracuse,	30
Ives, Dr. A. W.	New-York,	30
Johnson, Edwin F.	Hoboken,	30
Judd, Charles,	Penn-Yan,	30
Jenkins, Ebenezer,	do.	30
Kellogg, D. O.	Troy,	30
Knapp, Shepherd,	New-York,	30
Little, D. S.	Cherry-Valley,	30
Lee, C. M.	Rochester,	30
Lane, Rev. Dr.	Waterloo,	30
Ledyard, J. D.	Cazenovia,	30
Lyman, Charles,	Troy,	30
Levenworth, E. W.	Syracuse,	30
Morse, L. D.	Cherry-Valley,	30
Muir, Robert,	Auburn,	30
Marsh, M. S.	Syracuse,	30
Morton, Peter,	New-York,	30

Marice, D. F.	New-York,	\$30
Moore, E. D. Jr.,	do.	30
Marice, S. F. B.	do.	30
Manchester, P. B.	do.	30
Morse, Richard,	do.	30
Manley, Dr. J. R.	do.	30
Morrison, John,	do.	30
Martin, J. W.	Martinsburgh,	30
Mills, Charles,	Kingsboro',	30
M'Alister, Dr. John,	Waterloo,	30
M'Lean, John,	Jackson,	30
M'Gregor, John,	New-York,	30
M'Lean, T. M.	do.	30
M'Jimsey, J. M.	do.	30
M'Bride, James,		30
Ormiston, Robert,	Springfield,	30
Oliver, W. M.	Penn-Yan,	30
Oliver, Andrew,	do.	30
Oliver, A. T.	do.	30
Pelton, Henry,	Warwick,	30
Pelton, John,	do.	30
Physe, Mr.	New-York,	30
Russel, David,	Salem,	30
Raynor, Henry,	Syracuse,	30
Right, Josiah,	do.	30
Reed, James,	Lansingburgh,	30
Robins, Dr. Amatus,	Troy,	30
Russel, Joseph,	do.	30
Remsen, Henry,	New-York,	30
Robertson, Duncan,	Kingsboro',	30
Stewart, John,	New-York,	30
Sibley, Mark H.	Canandaigua,	30
Seymor, John,	Auburn,	30
Starr, P. R.	New-York,	30
Suydam, C. R.	do.	30

Suydam, John,	New-York,	\$30
Suffern, Thomas,	do.	30
Smith, Simeon P.	do.	30
Stokes, James,	do.	30
Sherwood, John,	Auburn,	30
Taylor, James,	Penn-Yan,	30
Tracy, Gardiner,	Utica,	30
Throop, G. B.	Auburn,	30
Tousley, S.	Syracuse,	30
Tenyck, J.	Cazenovia,	30
Tracy, C. L.	Lansingburgh,	30
Tracy, William,	New-York,	30
Taylor, Najah,	do.	30
Tracy, Manning, G.	do.	30
Vail, George,	Troy,	30
Van Brunt, J. V.	Geneva,	30
Van Rensselaer, John,	Utica,	30
Van Buren, Harman,	Syracuse,	30
Van Rensselaer, Stephen,	Albany,	50
Van Schaik, Asa D.	New-York,	30
Ward, Dr. L.	Rochester,	30
Whiting, B.	Geneva,	30
Watkins, J. D.	Petersburg, Georgia,	30
Wetmore, Noah,	New-York,	30
Williamson, Dow, D.	do.	30
Woodruff, J. L.	Canandaigua,	30
Wilson, Jared,	do.	30
Welles, Dr. Gardner,	Waterloo,	30
Wilkinson, John,	Syracuse,	30
Williams, N. I.	Cazenovia,	30
Webster, George,	Lansingburgh,	30
Walbrige, E. W.	do.	30
West, Nicholas, N.	New-York,	30
Walsh, Alexander R.	do.	30
Wheelright, John,	do.	30

White, Norman,	do.	30
Woram, William,	do.	30
Wilson, John,	Chambers, Il.	30
Wyckoff, Henry I.	New-York,	30
Whitney, Stephen,	do.	50
Wilson, George,	Harlaem,	30

The names of the following Clergymen were obtained too late for insertion in their proper place.

Potts, Rev. George,	New-York,	\$50
Lyel, Rev. Dr. Thomas,	do.	50

As the collections taken up in the churches about the fourth of July, and at other times, and also the donations made by individuals, have been acknowledged in various newspapers, it is thought unnecessary to re-publish them in the Annual Report.

As a still more convincing proof of the contentment of the colored people in their new home, and of their unfeigned gratitude to those American philanthropists who have been instrumental, under God, of providing for them their present peaceful asylum on the shores of Africa, we add the following testimony of White, of Matthews, of Logan, of Cheesman, and of Teage, in their own language, without the alteration of a single word.

White.—I arrived in Africa on the 24th of May, 1823; at that time, the colony was involved in war with the circumjacent savages. Immediately on landing, I had to shoulder my musket, and do military duty of fatigue, extremely burdensome to one altogether unaccustomed to such duties. The circumstances of the colony were trying in the extreme. But never have I seen the moment in which I repined at coming to the colony. My object in coming was liberty, for which I am willing to endure greater hardships than those I have already encountered. And under the firm conviction that Africa is the only place, under existing circumstances, where the man of color can enjoy the inestimable blessings of liberty and equality, I feel grateful beyond expression to the American Colonization Society for preparing this peaceful asylum.

Matthews.—I came to Liberia in the year 1832, in the brig American, Captain Abels. My place of residence was the city of Washington, D. C., where I passed for a freeman. But I can now say, I was never free, until I landed on the shores of Africa: I further state, that Africa, so far as I am acquainted with the world, is the only place where the people of color can enjoy true and rational liberty. I feel grateful to the Colonization Society for what they have done, and are still doing, for the man of color.

Logan.—I beg leave to state that my situation is greatly altered for the better, by coming to Africa. I came out in the brig Hunter. My object in coming to Africa was liberty and equality; under a conviction, founded on experience, that the colored man could not enjoy them in the United States. I have been in this colony about ten years, and when I arrived here I was without a dollar. Yet, as poor as the country is said to be, I find the industrious can make a comfortable living. My political knowledge is far superior to what it would have been had I remained in America a thousand years. I therefore seize this chance to present my thanks to the American Colonization Society, for enabling me to come to this colony, which they have so benevolently established. After my arrival in the colony I had three months' support granted me by the society, since then I have been able to support myself.

Cheesman.—Mr. Chairman, I cannot on this occasion suppress my feelings. Animated by the past, and encouraged by the bright prospects which lie before us, let us proceed undauntedly in our noble career. Let us appeal to the pious, the liberal, and the wise; let us bear in mind the condition of our fathers. When assembled on the shores of America they embarked amid the scoffs and false predictions of the assembled multitude—and succeeded, in spite of all the perils of the ocean and dangers of the forest, in laying the foundation of this infant republic. Undismayed by the prophecies of the presumptuous, let us implore the aid of the American people, and, redoubling our labors, and invoking the aid of an all-wise Providence, let us anticipate the complete success of our undertaking.

On motion of Mr. H. Teage,—

Resolved, That this meeting view with regret the degree to which the anti-colonizationists of America carry their opposition. That they regard the position of the anti-colonizationists as detrimental to the true interest of the colored people generally. That their unmeasured abuse of the colonization scheme is unholy and unjust. That the degree to which they uniformly slander and misrepresent this colony, goes a great way to discredit their profession of disinterested benevolence; and we beseech them, by all that we suffered in America—by all we have suffered here—by all the bright prospects before us, and by a regard to their own character, to scandalize and vilify us no more.